

# KENTUCKE GAZETTE,

SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1788.

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## GREAT BARGAINS FOR CASH,

IN Lexington the twelfth of August being court day: at some place convenient to the court-house, will be exposed to sale at public vendue, and continued daily, till the whole is disposed of, a valuable quantity of merchandize, equal in variety and quality to any ever brought to this country; it is unnecessary to enumerate the different articles, as they consist of the necessary, durable, useful, and ornamental, and will be sold in patterns pieces, or parcels, as may suit the purchasers. JOHN WARREN. July 29, 1788. 4950.

THE subscriber proposes to establish a settlement within three miles of the upper Blue Licks on the following terms, viz. one half acre lot in Town, and one five acre lot adjacent, given in fee simple gratis, to each settler, with the privilege of purchasing one hundred acres on the same tract, at £30 pr. hundred, payable in cattle, sheep, and good horses or mares; one half to be paid at the time of settling, and two years credit for the balance, on the purchasers giving the land in fee simple for the payment, the title to be made to the lots, when the settlers obligate themselves to settle, on or before Christmas next, and to maintain the settlement four years by themselves, or representatives. There will be more land adjacent, for sale provided terms can be agreed on. It is unnecessary to say any thing respecting the advantages which this place will derive from its local situation, and richness of soil, as those who wish to settle will no doubt view it before they agree; and it is a certainty of fact being made the ensuing fall at the Licks, as there are several companies determined to work there.

Those who wish to settle will make application to me soon, in Lexington, and meet me in October will be fixed on for meeting on the land to view it. Lexington, July 24, 1788. d DAVID LEITCH

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Christopher Chinn deceased are requested to make immediate payment, that we may be enabled to close our accounts, those that have any demand will make them known to Payee August Court. RAWLEIGH CHINN. JOHN RANDELL. Executors.

From the INDEPENDENT CHRONICLE. Just departed this life in the bloom of Youth, our much admired and dearly-loved Friend CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTY.

HE was a youth of uncommon vigor during his service in military capacity, where his zeal for the United States was not surpassed by any of his brother officers; he sustained during a bloody conflict of a delicate siege (for eight years,) his post of honor with firmness that was never equaled by the oldest veteran, so far from flinching himself in a small (compared to) garrison, he encircled and enlarged the boundaries of the camp, where the soldier might enjoy all the pleasures of domestic society, without weakening or losing one atom of his authority; the innocent recreations and friendly gambols of his faithful followers, were not restrained, even when he was on a line of march; and his orders were executed and obeyed with reverence and esteem; his aids were wise and discreet, and never executed any authority without engaging the accompaniment of two favorite tubalains, love and affection. In fine, all his marches, counter-marches,

maneuvers, delighted the whole camp; his discipline dazzled and confounded his enemies, and his forties have been so dreadful as to make the British Lion tremble at his feet: His whole army were defended by re-foubts, fortresses, battions, counter-carps, batteries, fosses, ravellins, pickets, &c. &c. All the neighbouring powers respected and loved him; he courted his friendship and alliance;—thus situated the reciprocation of good offices were the first thought of his soul, but, communicating his plan of defence to some of the adjoining confederacies where he necessarily showed the plot of his whole encampment, they found a weak part therein; they like apparent friends, sent him a message to the following purport:—“We your brethren in one common cause, embarked have been sensible of the hardships of the war, in which you have sustained to great a part, we in sympathy to your distresses, and by the ties of our federal articles, now propose to send as auxiliaries, some of our choicest disciplined officers and soldiers, to command your out posts, which were defended with some of the most valuable drags ordinance, he gladly opened the gates and received this supposed additional strength, having been on double duty for some time; no sooner had the auxiliaries the management of his out posts and some batteries, within his lines, but they began to assume an equal command, and the disorderly behaviour of a few of both soldiers and officers, plainly shew’d him their bad designs; in vain did he remonstrate against their licentious behaviour, in vain did he wish to gerid of them:—a skirmish ensued in which he received several wounds, though none of them mortal, the engagement at last became general and one of the principal batteries revolted and declared against him:—The battle now became more terrible than ever, the enemy (already dreadful with their musquetry) now turned their cannon on him no less than 50 heavy brass pieces incessantly playing upon his flanks and center, nor day nor night was the horrid din of arms less incessant; twenty two days in the list of time did he defend his rights with that fortitude and becoming dignity that marked his exalted soul; all the cannon in his whole park of artillery was dismounted or rendered useless, his ammunition on the point of giving out, forced him to surrender himself upon these sad terms, *not prisoner of war but prisoner at discretion!*

Such a reverse of fortune, brought about by his professed friends and allies, drove him into despair! In vain did the state physicians prescribe a strict regimen; in vain did they prohibit patent medicines, and G. W.’s. circular prescription; in vain did they exhort him not to listen to a great quack, who wore a white coat; in vain I say was every anodyne admitted, for fell despair had opened the bleeding wounds he had received fresh, and gave the grave the fairest portion of independent excellence, that ever tread the theatre of this capacious stage.

Reader whoever thou art, drop a tear of pity on his ashes; let his remembrance be sacred in your grateful lays, let his dead corpse be placed before your eyes: let recollection tear his manes from the devoted tomb! and fix your steady purpose to revenge his cause! the cause of Heaven committed to your charge!

He was interred in a manner suitable to his rank but without the discharge of artillery that being forbid by his will, which is recorded in the large volume of Fame, and witnessed by 79 of his brother officers.

Despondent anguish, pity, rage, terror, fury working in the fettered soul, but faintly threw the affecting strains; and but faintly told that all was lost.

EPITAPH. Here lies the blessed body of our CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTY in hopes of a glorious resurrection.

FUNERAL PROCESSION. The corps preceded by all the patriots in the civ. Public integrity, Virtue, Friendship and every domestic virtue.

PALL BEARERS: The four great Pillars of the state viz: Liberty of the Press—Liberty of Conscience: Taxation with representation—Trial by Jury. The solemn scene was closed by the Goddess Liberty shedding tears for the loss of her departed Hero

United States in Congress assembled, May 22d, 1788

THE Committee consisting of Mr. Dane, Mr. Williamson, Mr. Irvine, Mr. Hamilton, and Mr. Brown, to whom was referred a motion of Mr. Dane, relative to public and unsettled accounts, having reported,

That, on carefully examining the subject referred to them, they find that during the late war, and especially in the early periods of it, many millions of dollars were advanced by the United States to sundry persons; of the expenditures whereof proper accounts have not been rendered; and though the persons who have been entrusted with public monies have been frequently called upon to settle their accounts by the a<sup>ss</sup> and officers of Congress, yet in many cases they have not produced or exhibited to the proper officers any documents or vouchers on which regular settlements can be made.

That several accounts of very considerable extent have been taken up, and so far passed on, that balances appear to be stated generally, and in some cases payments made, though it does not appear that the proper statements were made of the articles which composed those accounts, or that the regular vouchers were produced to support the charges in them. Accounts thus imperfectly stated and supported, the Committee conceive are justly liable to revision; and particularly so, as it does not appear that the parties have at any time confided them as being finally settled. That from a general view of this subject, the Committee are induced to think and believe, that the United States have already suffered very great inconveniences, by inexcusable negligence and unauthorised delays, in persons entrusted with public monies, in not rendering and settling their accounts; and that it is become highly expedient that decisive measures be speedily adopted for closing all the unsettled accounts of the late war: and therefore the Committee are of opinion, That the Board of Treasury be directed, to cause suits to be commenced in behalf of the United States, against all persons who stand charged with public monies or other property; and that they cause the same to be commenced within three months from this date, against all those persons who have been already specially required to settle their accounts by the proper officers, and who shall not within that time adopt and pursue measures effectual, in the opinion of the said Board, for settling the same; and within five months from this date, against all other persons so charged, and who shall not within that time adopt and pursue like measures: and, that when any material questions shall arise concerning any doubtful or partial settlements of accounts, which may have been made, or concerning the operation of any particular suits, the said Board be directed to state to Congress, particularly the circumstances of the case, with their opinion thereupon.

Resolved, That Congress agree to the said report. Charles Thompson, Sec<sup>y</sup>.

## RICHMOND, June 28. IN CONVENTION

Wednesday, the 25th of June, 1788.

THE Convention, according to the order of the day, resolved itself into a committee of the whole Convention, to take into farther consideration, the proposed Constitution of Government for the United States; and after some time spent therein Mr. Madison resumed the chair, and Mr. Matthews reported that the committee had, according to order, again had the said proposed Constitution under their consideration, and had gone through the same, and come to several resolutions thereupon, which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered in at the clerk’s table, where the same were again read, and are as followeth:

WHEREAS the powers granted under the proposed Constitution are the gift of the people and every power not granted thereby, remains with them; and at their will: No right therefore of any denomination, can be cancelled, abridged, restrained or modified by the Congress, by the Senate or House of Representatives, acting in any capacity, by the President, or any department or officer of the United



States, except in those instances in which power is given by the Constitution for those purposes; And among other essential rights liberty of conscience and of the press cannot be cancelled, abridged, restrained or modified by any authority of the United States.

AND WHEREAS any imperfections which may exist in the said Constitution ought rather to be examined in the mode prescribed therein for obtaining amendments, than by a delay with a hope of obtaining previous amendments, to bring the union into danger;

Resolved, That is the opinion of this committee, That the said Constitution be ratified

But in order to relieve the apprehensions of those, who may be so solicitous for amendments. Resolved That it is the opinion of this committee, That whatever amendments may be deemed necessary be recommended to the consideration of the congress, which shall first assemble under the said Constitution, to be acted upon according to the mode prescribed in the fifth article thereof.

The first resolution being read a second time, a motion was made and the question being put to amend the same by substituting in lieu of the said resolution and its preamble, the following resolution.

"Resolved, That previous to the ratification of the new Constitution of Government recommended by the late Federal Convention, a declaration of rights affecting and securing from encroachment the great principles of civil and religious liberty, and the unalienable rights of the people, together with amendments to the most exceptionable parts of the said Constitution of Government, ought to be referred by this Convention to the other states in the American confederacy for their consideration."

It passed in the negative-- Ayes 80--Noes 88. And then the main question being put that the Convention do agree with the committee in the said first resolution.

It was resolved in the affirmative, ayes 89, noes 79. The second resolution being then read a second time, a motion was made and the question being put to amend the same by striking out the preamble thereto;

It was resolved in the affirmative. And then the main question being put that the Convention do agree with the committee in the second resolution so amended;

It was resolved in the affirmative.

On motion Ordered, That a committee be appointed to prepare and report a form of ratification, pursuant to the first resolution; and that his Excellency Governor Randolph, Mr. Nicholas, Mr. Madison, Mr. Marshall, and Mr. Corbin, compose the said committee.

On motion Ordered, That a committee be appointed to prepare and report such amendments as shall by them be deemed necessary to be recommended, pursuant to the second resolution; and that the Honorable George W. W. Harrison, Mr. Mathews, Mr. Henry, His Excellency Governor Randolph, Mr. George Mason, Mr. Nicholas, Mr. Grayson, Mr. Madison, Mr. Tyler, Mr. John Marshall, Mr. Munroe, Mr. Ronald, Mr. Band, Mr. Meriwether Smith, the Honorable Paul Carrington, Mr. Innes, Mr. Hopkins, the Honorable John Blair, and Mr. Simms, compose the said committee.

His Excellency Governor Randolph reported, from the committee appointed, according to order, a form of ratification, which was read and agreed to by the Convention in the words following.

[that which follows here, published in our last.]

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.

The great Regiomontanus in the year 1475 prophesied thus:

"When fifteen hundred years and eighty eight from our Redeemer's birth shall be expired. Then comes the time which shall mankind affright, The time of danger, not by them desired:

For in that year suppose the world change not, Kingdoms, and states, &c. everies then shall change; If sea and land remain, it shall not be forgot, That men should fear those evils new and strange."

In that remarkable year Poland had three kings usurping the title, while the fourth was yet unborn; Maximilian the emperor was taken prisoner, his army overthrown and many thousands of men, women and children taken prisoners by the Tartars. Swedia was all on fire with tumults, and lost certain places of strength to the Muscovite. The Muscovite himself ran mad. Frederick II King of Denmark died. England obtained a glorious victory over the Spanish Armada; the Spaniards lost near 80 ships and about 20,000 men. In France the horridade of Paris; the flight of the King from thence; the slaughter of the Duke of Guise, and his brother the Cardinal of Lorraine; the death of the Queen's mother, and the overthrow which the King of Navarre gave to Duke Mercury, with the poisoning of the prince of Conde are parts of the subject of that year's calamities.

The Bishop of Rodas, in his life of Henry the Great, says thus: "Now began the wonderful year 1588: terrible prodigies arrived throughout Europe; in France were great earthquakes along the Loire, and likewise in Normandy. The sea was six weeks together disturbed with continual tempests, which seemed to confound both heaven and earth; in the air appeared divers phantoms of fire; and on January 24, Paris was covered with so horrible darkness, that objects were scarce visible."

In the year 1688, besides many other remarkable things, the Revolution happened in England.

The year 1788, has begun with events of the most interesting nature. The African slave trade is likely to receive a deadly blow in Great Britain. The parliaments of France have claimed; and will probably recover, their ancient privileges. The Russians have begun a war, which may end in the destruction of Turkish power, and of Mahometan imposture in religion. The United States have formed, and perhaps (by this time) adopted a government, which will secure and perpetuate her liberties, we hope, to the end of time. And lastly, the king of France has not only extended the blessings of a free toleration to all religious sects, in every part of his dominions, but opened the door of power and office to them.-- Happy era in human affairs!-- when reason and religion unite their influence in the government of the different nations of the world?

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of information on the frontiers of Virginia, to his friend in New-York dated 19th March, 1788.

"I have lately been informed, that favorable proposals have been made to the Kentuckeans by Great Britain, in order to induce them to quit our confederacy -- With respect to the new constitution, it will be adopted by Virginia, fully in the first instance; and some amendments may probably afterwards be proposed."

WHEREAS the General Assembly have directed, that fifty acres of land lying on the Kentucky river, near Harrods landing, in the county of Mercer, the property of Mr. Walter Beall, should be vested in trustees, and established a town by the name of Warwick. The trustees of the said town will therefore meet on the land, on wednesday the first day of October next, in order to lay off the lots and streets according to law, and on the Saturday following, they purpose to sell the lots to the highest bidders, on six months credit, the purchasers giving bond with approved security. The public may be assured that the situation of this town is healthy, abounds with excellent springs, and convenient roads may be had on either side the river.

THE FOLLOWING

## BLANKS

MAY BE HAD AT THIS OFFICE, Viz. DEEDS, SUBPOENAS, REPLEVI and Common BONDS, APPRENTICE'S INDENTURES &c. &c. 29

I hereby forewarn all persons from taking an assignment of a Bond, given by me to John Hughes, of Lexington, for the sum of £500, dated the twelfth day of May 1788, as the said John Hughes has obtained the aforesaid Bond by unlawful means. JOHN SMITH. Lexington, August 1. 1788.

WHEREAS a certain John Smith, of the town of Lexington, has put up sundry advertisement to caution any person from taking an assignment on a bond of his due in May 1789, for the sum of £500, and has been imprudent enough to certify that said bond was fraudulently obtained from him by a certain John Hughes of Lexington.

I do not wish to expatiate on the cruelty of attempting to blast the character of a stranger but newly arrived in the parts, referring that to proper time where it will appear in its proper light. I

only request the favour of the public, to attend to the circumstances, as they really stand till fuller investigated by a Jury.

In April 1788, I purchased of Peter Keifer deceased, a tract of land in Westmoreland county, state of Pennsylvania, for which I paid him, and obtained a conveyance in the mode prescribed by law of that state.

In October following, I sold said tract, to a certain John M'Dowell, and gave him a conveyance obligatory on me my Heirs, &c.

Some time after a certain Matthew Grimes laid a claim to said tract, and took possession: no person living thereon.

Rather than enter into a litigious law-suit, I referred it to the board of property Philadelphia, on their decision, Grimes obtained a patent.

Finding the land lost, I satisfied M'Dowell commenced suit against John Smith, (now of Lexington,) upon his return from captivity, being then married to his present wife, the widow of Peter Keifer, and administrator on the estate.

His brother-in-law, Jacob Castleman entered his bail, in some short time after Smith left the parts, Castleman finding the suit at issue, after taking every other step to prolong it, requested of me to stay further proceedings, urging the disagreeable necessity of his property been sold as bail, praying time to send a bail piece against Smith.

In some time after finding I was coming to Kentucke, and intended for Lexington, he wrote by me to Smith in a peremptory manner, requesting him to settle with me on the best terms he could, that he might not suffer.

I produced the letter to Smith, who presented it to me after reading, requesting that I would call in a day or two & settle the matter, which I did in a friendly manner, agreeable to both parties as follows.

Smith was to pay me £80. Twenty of which was part cash and part in property, of which two likely cows and calves were to be part, the cows and calves I never received, some part of the cash I have received, and the part property which was to be at cash price, I find in his charge, six shillings per gallon for vinegar, and other trifling things in proportion, making his barges that he could discharge the debt without any inconvenience, as he intended to keep such trifling articles for that purpose.

So far was I from any fraud, that I never took his bond for the performance of the £20, gave him a discharge against himself as Administrator on Keifer's estate, and his bail; also a relinquishment of my right, title or interest, to or from said tract, if ever recovered by the heirs of said Peter Keifer deceased.

I conceived every thing amicably settled, and much in favour of Smith, when to my unspeakable mortification, I find his advertisement as recited.

These are facts that I can prove in Lexington with very little inconvenience.

How John Smith will defend his fraudulent accusation, he may look to; as my character and credit is the chief of my dependence, I shall as soon as possible bring it to the test, I remain the public's very humble servant. JOHN HUGHES.

August 1. 1788

## FOUR DOLLARS.

REWARD.

Broke out of Bards town jail the 7th Inst. a negroe fellow named Isaac, he is small and pale coloured, hook-nosed has lost the toes off one of his feet, is very talkative plausible, and insinuating; he was lately the property of col. John Campbell of Jefferson county, and formerly belonged to capt. H. Pawling of Lincoln, who sold him to lawyer Brown of this place, he is well acquainted in the neighbourhood; Whoever apprehends and secures him to the subscriber gets him, shall receive the above reward, THO. BARBEE.

Danville, July 30 1788.

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\*\* Notice is hereby given to the members of the Lexington Society for improvement in knowledge, that by a Resolve of said Society, of the 12th of their stated meetings shall in future, be on the 1st Saturday in every month, at two o'clock in the afternoon.